## Cumulative Table of Cases Connecticut Appellate Reports Volume 194

## (Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

A.C. Consulting, LLC v. Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc	316
2	120
Abel v. Johnson	120
plaintiffs had standing to enforce 1956 restrictive covenant limiting use of defendant's property for residential purposes; whether trial court erred in awarding injunctive relief regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck as commercial vehicle pursuant to restrictive covenant contained in 1961 declaration; claim that injunctive relief regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck was beyond scope of plaintiffs' operative complaint; claim that relief awarded regarding storage of defendant's pickup truck was proper because plaintiffs' complaint sought broad relief with respect to any type of commercial activity pursuant to 1956 restrictive covenant limiting use of property for residential purposes only; claim that plaintiff's action seeking injunctive relief concerning keeping of chickens on defendant's property was moot; whether trial court had authority to issue injunctive relief against defendant, who had removed chickens from her property prior to commencement of action; whether trial court had jurisdiction to consider claim that defendant violated restrictive covenant regarding keeping chickens on her property; whether trial court erred in awarding injunctive relief that	
indefinitely prohibited keeping of chickens on defendant's property.	
Andrews $v$ . Commissioner of Correction	178
Habeas corpus; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; whether petitioner failed to demonstrate that his claims of ineffective assistance of counsel were debatable among jurists of reason, that court could have resolved issues in different manner, or that questions raised were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further; whether habeas court's findings were clearly erroneous; whether petitioner failed to demonstrate that he was prejudiced by counsel's alleged deficient performance; whether there was reasonable probability that outcome of trial would have been different.	
Asselin & Vieceli Partnership, LLC v. Washburn	519
Arbitration; whether trial court properly granted application to confirm arbitration award and denied demand for trial de novo; whether arbitration submission was restricted or unrestricted; failure to properly preserve claims for appellate review; whether defendant failed to demonstrate that arbitrator exceeded or imperfectly executed her powers in issuing award in violation of statute (§ 52-418 [a] [4]); claim that arbitrator exceeded her authority when she did not apply construction industry rules of American Arbitration Association when arbitrating parties' dispute; whether record supported claim that arbitrator exceeded her authority and manifestly disregarded law in failing to consider parties' obligations under construction contract.	
Bank of America, N.A. v. Bromfield (Memorandum Decision)	904 901
Bank of New York Melion v. Murdoch (Memorandum Decision)	432
Foreclosure; tortious interference with business expectancy; whether trial court erred	404
in finding that cross claim plaintiff failed to establish any tortious action by individual cross claim defendant; whether cross claim plaintiff alleged legal error	

or erroneous factual basis for trial court's decision on appeal; whether cross claim plaintiff demonstrated that trial court either misapplied law or relied on clearly erroneous factual findings; whether there was evidence to demonstrate that planning and zoning commission acted improperly in deciding not to change zoning designation of property.	
Carter v. State	208
Ciccarelli v. Ciccarelli	335
Costello & McCormack, P.C. v. Manero	417
Crawley v. Commissioner of Correction	574
Deutsche Bank National Trust Co. v. DeFranco (Memorandum Decision)	901
Dombrowski v. New Haven	739
Dubinsky v. Riccio	588
Fitch v. Forsthoefel	230
Grogan v. Penza	72

Haywood v. Commissioner of Correction  Habeas corpus; ineffective assistance of counsel; claim that although prior appellate counsel, in petition for certification to appeal to our Supreme Court, claimed that it was improper for this court in petitioner's direct appeal to order that trial court modify petitioner's conviction of robbery in first degree as accessory to conviction of accessory to attempt to commit robbery in first degree, he improperly failed to include citation to State v. Sanseverino (287 Conn. 608) (Sanseverino 1); claim that prior appellate counsel was ineffective in failing, while petition for certification in direct appeal was pending in our Supreme Court, to file motion for reconsideration in this court regarding modification issue after our Supreme Court officially released its decision in Sanseverino I; claim that prior habeas counsel was deficient in petitioner's first habeas trial because he failed to point out sufficiently errors of prior appellate counsel and because he failed to advance legal analyses set forth in concurring opinion by Chief Justice Rogers in State v. Sanseverino (291 Conn. 574) (Sanseverino II), which questioned wisdom of allowing modification of defendant's conviction to lesser included offense, where jury instruction on lesser included offense was not provided by trial court, in future cases that do not share unique circumstances of that case; claim that prior appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to make argument against modification of petitioner's judgment based on his acquittal due to insufficient evidence and lack of jury instruction on lesser included offense, similar claim in State v. LaFleur (307 Conn. 115); whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certification to appeal; whether petitioner established that he was prejudiced by his claim that prior habeas counsel should have filed motion for reconsideration with this court in petitioner's direct appeal; claim that prior habeas counsel was ineffective on failing to claim t	904 757
Sanseverino I in his petition for certification to appeal to our Supreme Court, certification would have been granted and outcome of appeal would have been different.	
In re Anthony L	111
Termination of parental rights; reviewability of claim that trial court violated substantive due process rights of respondent mother and her minor children when it failed to determine whether permanency plans for children that were proposed by respondent Commissioner of Children and Families secured more permanent and stable life for them compared to that which she could provide if she were given time to rehabilitate herself.	
In re Cameron W	633
Termination of parental rights; whether trial court properly found that respondent mother was unable or unwilling to benefit from reunification efforts; whether trial court properly limited its analysis of whether mother was unable or unwilling to benefit from reunification efforts to events preceding adjudication date; whether trial court's finding that mother was unwilling to benefit from reunification efforts was supported by clear and convincing evidence; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly found that Department of Children and Families made reasonable efforts to reunify mother with her child.	
In re Kadon M	100
Jamalipour v. Fairway's Edge Assn., Inc	224

inferences drawn therefrom provided factual basis for trial court's award of damages; claim that trial court improperly failed to consider relevant bylaws of defendant condominium association and Common Interest Ownership Act (§ 47-200 et seq.) in rendering its judgment.	
Lambeck v. Silver Hill Hospital, Inc. (Memorandum Decision)	903
M. B. v. S. A. (AC 42149)	721
M. B. v. S. A. (AC 42237).  Child custody; whether trial court abused its discretion in granting defendant's postjudgment motions for contempt against plaintiff during pendency of appeal; whether trial court abused its discretion in scheduling and adjudicating postjudgment motions for contempt before resolving motion for modification of visitation; whether trial court abused its discretion in finding plaintiff to be in contempt for failing to make support payments; claim that trial court erred in not considering plaintiff's financial affidavits in ruling on motions for contempt; whether vacation of arrearage amounts pursuant to Appellate Court's decision in separate appeal triggered retroactive vacation of underlying contempt orders or related sanctions; whether trial court abused its discretion by accepting financial affidavits filed by defendant under incorrect docket numbers.	727
M. M. v. H. F.  Dissolution of marriage; request for leave to file motion to modify custody and visitation of minor child; whether trial court erred in denying request for leave to file motion to modify on ground that defendant failed to allege facts sufficient to constitute substantial change in circumstances and that motion simply reiterated allegations previously presented to court.	472
Mahoney $v$ . Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision)	902
Perez v. Commissioner of Correction	239
R.D. Clark & Sons, Inc. v. Clark	690
Robert S. v. Commissioner of Correction	382
Rogers v. Commissioner of Correction	339

he would have accepted plea deal was unreliable; whether claim that prior habeas	
counsel rendered ineffective assistance failed as matter of law.	450
Saunders v. Commissioner of Correction	473
Seaport Capital Partners, LLC v. Spear (Memorandum Decision)	902
Sempey v. Stamford Hospital	505
Shear v. Shear	351
Dissolution of marriage; appeal to Superior Court from order of family support magistrate; motion for modification of child support; subject matter jurisdiction; whether appeal from order of family support magistrate was taken from final judgment; whether family support magistrate's order regarding motion for modification fully dispose of that motion; whether family support magistrate's order terminated separate and distinct proceeding or so concluded rights of parties that further proceedings could not affect them.	991
Stanley $v$ . Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision)	903
State v. Alexis	162
State v. Brooks.	301
Illegal receipt of firearm; whether evidence was insufficient to support conviction of illegal receipt of firearm because state did not prove when or how defendant received firearm.	501
State v. Carpenter	364
Murder; arson in second degree; claim that trial court improperly declined to give jury instruction on third-party culpability; whether evidence was sufficient to establish direct connection between third party and murder of victim or arson of victim's home.	
State v. Carter	202
Assault in first degree; attempt to commit assault in first degree; risk of injury to child; criminal possession of firearm; mootness; whether trial court erred in dismissing motion to set aside judgment of conviction; claim that trial court improperly found that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over motion to set aside judgment of conviction; whether there was any practical relief that could be affected to defind out in light of workfullenged colleged to defind out in first for trial	

court's dismissal of defendant's motion to set aside judgment of conviction;	
whether appeal was moot.	
State v. Cecil.  Murder; criminal possession of firearm; reviewability of claim that trial court improperly admitted into evidence video recorded statements of witnesses; claim that trial court improperly admitted into evidence handgun magazine, which defendant claimed was irrelevant, highly prejudicial and misleading.	446
State v. DeJesus	304
	684
Assault of public safety personnel; claim that jury's rejection of affirmative defense of mental disease or defect was not supported by evidence; whether jury was obligated to accept testimony of expert witness; credibility of witnesses.	
State v. Michael T	598
Risk of injury to child; unlawful restraint in first degree; assault in first degree; criminal attempt to commit assault in first degree; assault in second degree; whether trial court abused its discretion by admitting into evidence forensic interviews of victims; claims that forensic interviews did not meet requirements of medical diagnosis and treatment exception to rule against hearsay, as established in State v. Griswold (160 Conn. App. 528), were irrelevant, were more prejudicial than probative and were cumulative; claim that trial court improperly denied motions for judgment of acquittal with respect to two counts of risk of injury to child because neither victim was placed at risk of injury to her physical or mental health, as neither victim actually witnessed burning of other; claim that trial court made constitutional and evidentiary error when it improperly precluded defendant from presenting evidence of third-party culpability by not allowing him to testify about his girlfriend's prior statement to him that she had burned victims; claim that trial court improperty determined that statement against penal interest exception to rule against hearsay did not apply to alleged admission of defendant's girlfriend to defendant that she had burned victims.	
State v. Ortega (Memorandum Decision)	904
,	245

testimony about cell phone tower data analysis; claim that trial court failed to conduct hearing pursuant to State v. Porter (241 Conn. 57) to determine reliability of methods and procedures concerning cell phone tower data analysis; whether evidence was sufficient to convict defendant of murder under theory of liability that was predicated on Pinkerton v. United States (328 U.S. 640).	22.4
State v. Pernell.  Murder; prosecutorial impropriety; whether defendant was deprived of his due process right to fair trial because of certain prosecutorial improprieties in closing argument; claim that prosecutor improperly opined on how someone should act during police interview because there was no evidence as to how grieving person typically would respond when questioned by police hours after witnessing his friend's death, nor about how defendant's ingestion of phencyclidine could have affected his behavior during police interview; claim that prosecutor improperly interjected his own experience by stating what he would have done if he had found himself in defendant's circumstances; claim that prosecutor improperly appealed to jurors' emotions when prosecutor speculated that defendant shamefully went through victim's purse after her death and found letters regarding child custody issues; claim that prosecutor's statement that defendant's version of events, namely, that gun was in both his and victim's hands at time of discharge, contradicted gunshot residue evidence was improper because it was not properly derived from evidence presented; claim that prosecutor's use of words "kill shot" improperly appealed to jurors' sympathies and emotions because those words implied more than mere murder; whether prosecutor's use of word "executed" improperly appealed to jurors' sympathies and emotions; whether prosecutor's statement of "[i]t's shameful" that defendant went through victim's purse after her death was improper expression of personal opinion; whether prosecutorial	394
improprieties deprived defendant of his due process right to fair trial.  State v. Ramos	594
State v. Ricks	216
State v. Riddick	243
State v. Salters	670
Stevens v. Khalily Intentional infliction of emotional distress; whether trial court properly granted motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction; claim that trial court improperly relied on affidavits of nonresident defendants and that affidavits were insufficient to rebut presumption of proper service; whether plaintiff failed to sustain his burden that he properly served nonresident defendants at their respective last known addresses and that he made a reasonably diligent search to find out their last known addresses, within a reasonable time, before attempting service of process.	626

Sullivan $v$ . Associated Ins. Agency, LLC (Memorandum Decision)	902
Tatoian v. Tyler	1
Telman v. Hoyt	377
T & M Building Co. v. Hastings	532
U.S. Bank National Assn. v. Stephenson (Memorandum Decision)	901 903 558
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Ferraro  Foreclosure; summary judgment; whether trial court improperly permitted and considered live testimony from witnesses during evidentiary hearing on motion for summary judgment as to liability and objection thereto; whether, by weighing credibility of witnesses who testified and assessing strength of evidence submitted at evidentiary hearing in deciding motion, trial court improperly decided genuine issue of material fact, which rendered granting of motion for summary judgment improper.	467